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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/680,355	10/06/2003	Bohumil Lojek	ATM-273	5650	
3897 73	590 01/06/2006		EXAMINER		
SCHNECK & SCHNECK			NGUYEN, THANH T		
P.O. BOX 2-E SAN JOSE, CA 95109-0005			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
·			2813		
			DATE MAILED: 01/06/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Application	n No.	Applicant(s)					
		10/680,355	5	LOJEK, BOHUMIL					
		Examiner		Art Unit					
		Thanh T. N	· · .	2813					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply									
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).									
Status									
1)⊠ Resp	Note to Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2005.								
2a)⊠ This a	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.								
3) Since	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is								
close	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Disposition of	Claims								
4)⊠ Claim	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the application.								
	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.								
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
6)⊠ Claim	Claim(s) 11-18 is/are rejected.								
7) Claim	Claim(s) is/are objected to.								
8) Claim	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.								
Application Pa	pers								
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.									
• —	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.								
•	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
Repla	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).								
11) <u></u> The o	11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority under	35 U.S.C. § 119								
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 									
Attachment(s)			_						
	eferences Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date						
3) Information	aftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO /Mail Date)/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:		0-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/12/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 11-14, 17 are stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Haver et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,512,785), previously applied.

Referring to figures 1-16, Haver et al. teaches a method of fabricating an electronic device comprising:

Forming a slot region (18) for a doped polycrystalline semiconductor plug material (28) within an outer periphery of an etched window region, the window region formed by etching a film stack (10/14) residing on a topmost surface of a substrate (see figure 6, col. 3, lines 12-43);

Filling the slot region with the polycrystalline semiconductor plug material (see figure 6, col. 3, lines 12-43), and

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Depositing a dielectric separate layer (30, oxide) over the polycrystalline semiconductor plug and on an uppermost surface of the film stack (see col. 3, lines 22+, figure 7);

Depositing a spacer (34, see figure 8) over the dielectric separation layer;

Etching the spacer and the dielectric separation layer to form a dielectric boot shape () on a lower edge of the dielectric separation layer, the lower edge being portion of the dielectric separation layer proximal to the substrate (see figures 8-9, col. 3-4, lines 57-14); and

Redistributing a dopant from the polycrystalline semiconductor plug into the substrate (see figure 10, col. 4, lines 39-52).

Regarding to claim 12, the redistributing results in a doping concentration toroidal-like in topology (see figure 10).

Regarding to claim 13, implanting a dopant into an area of the substrate located in a region circumscribed by the slot region (see figure 10).

Regarding to claim 14, etching through any remaining film layers within a region substantially circumscribed by the dielectric boot to the topmost surface of the substrate (see figure 9, col. 4, lines 6-14) and depositing an emitter polycrystalline semiconductor layer (42, see figure 10, col. 4, lines 25-39) over the topmost surface of the substrate (see figure 10).

Regarding to claim 17, the spacer is comprised of polycrystalline silicon (34, figure 8, col. 3-4, lines 66-5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 15-16, 18 are stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haver et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,512,785) as applied to claims 11-14, 17 above in view of Zdebel et al. (U.S. Patent 5,026,663), previously applied.

Haver et al. teaches forming an emitter base by depositing a stack film of oxide/poly/oxide/oxide/poly, forming a spacer of polycrystalline silicon, depositing a polysilicon plug. However, the reference does not teach the spacer is made of oxide (in claim 16), the film stack is comprised of a first oxide layer, a first nitride layer, a first polysilicon layer, a second nitride layer, and an isolation oxide (in claim 15), and filling the slot region with the polycrystalline semiconductor plug material is achieved by depositing a conformal polycrystalline semiconductor plug material and anisotropically etching the polycrystalline semiconductor plug material prior to depositing a dielectric separation layer (in claim 18).

Zdebel et al. forming an emitter base by forming the spacer is made of oxide (40/42), in claim 17), the film stack is comprised of a first oxide layer (14), a first nitride layer (16), a first polysilicon layer (18), a second nitride layer (22), and an isolation oxide (32, see col. 2-3, lines 45-27, in claim 15) and filling the slot region with the polycrystalline semiconductor plug material is achieved by depositing a conformal polycrystalline semiconductor plug material and

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anisotropically etching the polycrystalline semiconductor plug material prior to depositing a

dielectric separation layer (36, see col. 3, lines 45-56, figure 10-11, in claim 18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the requisite art at the time of the invention was made would form forming an emitter base by forming the spacer is made of oxide, the film stack is comprised of a first oxide layer, a first nitride layer, a first polysilicon layer, a second nitride layer, and an isolation oxide and filling the slot region with the polycrystalline semiconductor plug material is achieved by depositing a conformal polycrystalline semiconductor plug material and anisotropically etching the polycrystalline semiconductor plug material prior to depositing a dielectric separation layer in process of Haver et al. as taught by Zdebel et al. because the process would fabricate a structure having selfaligned diffused junctions that allows for semiconductor devices having increased speed, and the junction area precisely controlled and also allow for increased scalability and sub-micrometer dimensions as well as integrated contact through a horizontal semiconductor layer (see col. 1, lines 52+).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/12/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant contends that Harver et al. does not teach polycrystalline semiconductor plug that is contiguous. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., polycrystalline semiconductor plug that is *contiguous*) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Harver et al. clearly teach a semiconductor plug material within an outer periphery (see figure 6, col. 3, lines 12-43).

Applicant contends that Harver et al. does not teach toroid is a surface generated by a plane-closed curve rotated about a line that lies in the same plane as the curve but does not intersect it. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., toroid is a surface generated by a plane-closed curve rotated about a line that lies in the same plane as the curve but does not intersect it) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1695, or by Email via address Thanh.Nguyen@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:00AM to 3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Whitehead, Jr., can be reached on (571) 272-1702. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956 (See MPEP 203.08).

Thanh Nguyen
Patent Examiner

- Chair

Patent Examining Group 2800